

OXFORD OBSERVER.

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BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

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THE REFLECTOR.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]
SORROW.

There is an intensity of sorrow which seems too sacred to be approached; yet weighing so heavily on sympathizing hearts, that silence is intolerable. The loss of an only child, in early infancy, is among the causes of sorrow, to which human life is subjected, but it is not the case alluded to. The loss of an only child, when full age is attained to, and when every natural feeling of parental pride and affection, are in full fruition, leaves to human life, a yet heavier woe. Even when offspring have disappointed the hopes of parents, and have hurried on the close of life, (more a cause of affliction while living, than in departing,) still the sense of parental tenderness is unabated, and even such are consigned to the tomb with emotions which none but parents can know.—How, then, can that sorrow be spoken of among mourning friends, as is felt by heart broken parents, when successive children rise to the fulness of mankind, with every promise of intellectual endowment, with all the useful and ornamental acquirements, of education, and with assurance of disposition, and character, to satisfy all aspirations, and wishes, yet, not to remain, and to make return;—not to cheer and gladden declining years; not to manifest the tenderness, and the honor that are due; but to be stricken down, and watched over, in the slow process of decay, and to be followed to the mansions of the dead—who shall venture to offer to the bereaved, the words of consolation! For them, the sun sheds no splendor on the earth; the earth itself, is one wide field of mourning;—and night overshadows it, with awful gloom. The accustomed sounds of their own mansion, are lost, and forever; and that silence, which follows, who can endure, even the painful solicitudes and exertion to alleviate suffering, were a felicity, compared with this stillness. Can it be, that our children are given to us, and reared by hourly care, to the strength and loveliness of full age, only to be taken from us, and to be known no more, forever? Blessed be that assurance from on High, that shall see them again; and see them, where pain, and decay, and parting, cannot come!

In the mysterious dispensations of Providence, the shaft of Death has fallen the seventh time, in less than the number of years, among the Brothers and Sisters of the same family, and of adult age, and who had shewn no symptoms of disease throughout their youth. In the last instance, the blow was the least to be looked for; and its dreadful consequences hurried to a fatal conclusion. A few weeks ago, and who among the vigorous, the healthy, and assured, was more so, than her whom we have just seen to fade away, like the flower on its broken stalk, beneath the beams of the sun, that had raised it to its fulness and beauty; who among the instructed, and intelligent, had given better promise to be happy and to make happy; who among the young, and the beautiful, had more to live for; who among the naturally cheerful, and innocently gay, more sweetly filled up the measure of friendly and social intercourse;—and yet, who among the philosophic and christian, could meet the close of life, when just begun, so cheerfully and so serenely;—sorrowing only for those whose hard fate it is, to mourn for her.

Fair Spirit!—thou hast winged thy way before us. While we yet sojourn here, thou wilt not be forgotten. Thy lovely figure, thy heavenly smile, thy cheering voice, thy kind and gracious demeanor, will stay with us, till we renew our friendship where it cannot be assailed by sorrow.

"When such friends part,
'Tis the survivor dies."

If there be any first principle of wisdom, it is undoubtedly this: the distresses which are removable, endeavor to remove; those which cannot be removed, bear with as little disquiet as you can—in every situation of life, there are comforts—find them out, and enjoy them.

Instead of aspiring beyond yourself, bring down your mind to your state—lest by aiming too high you spend your life in a train of fruitless pursuits, and bring yourself at last to a state of entire insignificance and contempt.

Prosperity is redoubled to a good man, by his generous use of it. It is reflected back upon him from every one whom he makes happy. In the intercourse of domestic affections in the attachment of friends, the gratitude of dependents, the esteem and good will of all who know him, he sees blessings multiplied round him on every side.

When the human mind dwells long and attentively on any subject, the passions are apt to grow warm, interested and enthusiastic; and often force into their service the understanding which they ought to obey.

All that great wealth generally gives above a moderate fortune is, more room for the freaks of caprice, and more privilege for ignorance and vice; a quicker succession of flatterers, and a larger circle of voluptuousness.

Can the stream continue to flow, when it is cut off from the fountain?—Can the branch flourish when torn away from the stock which gave it nourishment? No more can dependent spirits be happy, when deprived of all union with the Father of Spirits, and the fountain of happiness.

The best of riches is contentment;—the worst of poverty, low spirits.

MISCELLANY.

THE COLOSSEUM.

We write this word as the newspaper advertisements have it, without any very distinct perception of its meaning.—Whether the large circular building, with a massive Doric portico, in the Regent's Park, be named after the Coliseum at Rome, to which it does not bear the slightest resemblance, or whether its sponsors have a crotchet that they may construct a noun, Colosseum, to express something vast and colossal, we will not undertake to say. Our business is to describe the uses to which the building and its appurtenances are to be applied, as far as we can form an opinion from their present unfinished state.

The origin of this edifice is singularly curious. Mr. Horner, a meritorious and indefatigable artist, and as it should seem a man of great force of character, undertook, at the time of the repair of the ball and cross of St. Paul's, to make a series of panoramic sketches of London, from that giddy elevation. That he might overcome the difficulties which the smoke of the vast city ordinarily presented, he invariably commenced his labors immediately after sunrise, before the lighting of the innumerable fires which pour out their dark and sullen clouds during the day, and spread a mantle over this wide congregation of the dwellings of men, which only midnight can remove. On a fine summer morning, about 4 o'clock, London presents an extraordinary spectacle. The brilliancy of the atmosphere,—the almost perfect stillness of the streets, except in the neighborhood of the great markets—the few living beings who pass along those lines which in the day are crowded like some vast mart, such as the drowsy watchman, the traveller hurrying to his distant starting place, the laborer creeping to his early work, or the debauchee reeling to his late bed—all these circumstances make up a picture which forcibly impresses the imagination. Wordsworth has beautifully painted a portion of this extraordinary scene in one of his finest sonnets. The freedom from interruption—the perfect loneliness in the heart of the busiest spot on earth—give to the contemplative rambler through London at the hour when—

"All that mighty heart is lying still,"

a feeling almost of fancied superiority over the thousands of his fellow-mortals whose senses are steeped in forgetfulness. But how completely must Mr. Horner have felt this power, in his "lofty acry." Did the winds pipe ever so loud, and rock him to and fro in his wicker-basket, there he sat in lordly security, intently delineating, what few have seen—the whole of the splendid city—its palaces and its hovels, its churches and its prisons,—from one extremity to the other, spread like a map at his feet. Gradually the signs of life would be audible and visible from his solitary elevation. The one faint cry of the busy chapman swelling into a chorus of ardent competitors for public patronage the distant roll of the solitary wain, echoed, minute, by the accumulation of the same sound, till all individual noise was lost in the general din—the first distant smoke rising like a spiral column into the skies, till column after column sent up their tribute to the approaching gloom, and the one dense cloud of London was at last formed, and the labors of the painter were at an end; these were the daily objects of him who, before the rook went forth for his morning flight, was gazing upon the most extensive and certainly the most wonderful city of the world, from the highest pinnacle of a temple which has only one rival in majesty and beauty. The situation was altogether a solemn and inspiring one;—and might well suggest and prolong that enthusiasm which was necessary to the due performance of the extraordinary task which the painter had undertaken.

Upon the outer circle of the Colosseum, rising perhaps to the height of about seventy feet, is spread Mr. Horner's panoramic view of London. The spectator ascends a flight of steps in the centre, till he arrives at an elevation which corresponds in size and situation with the external gallery which is round the top of the dome of St. Paul's. Not many persons, particularly ladies, can reach

this elevation at the Cathedral, for the ascent is perilous, by dark and narrow ladders, misappropriately called stair cases, amidst the timbers which form the frame work of the dome. At the Colosseum the ascent is safe and easy; indeed a luxurious contrivance has been made to raise the company to a height corresponding with the ball by the aid of machinery; but this part of the plan is not yet in operation. Well, then we have landed in the gallery, and are looking down Ludgate-hill (the height of this gallery in the original is two hundred and ninety feet, and the extreme height of the building three hundred and sixty-five feet;) immediately beneath us is so much of the external dome is visible from the gallery; and, beyond, are the great western pinnacles, executed with surprising truth.

At present the verisimilitude of the picture is not entirely perfect, for there are unfinished parts, and artists still at work upon them; but wherever the panorama is complete, nothing is wanting to the most satisfactory identity. We are looking down Ludgate-Hill. How the streets are filled with the toil and turmoil of commerce! Turn to the right, the struggle is there going forward; turn to the left, it is there also. Look from the west to the east, and let the eye range along the dark and narrow streets that crowd the large space from Cheap-side to the Thames—all are laboring to fill their warehouses with the choicest products of the earth, or to send our fabrics to the most distant abode of civilization or even uncivilized man. Look, beyond, at the river crowded with vessels—the docks, where the masts show like a forest; and when you have called to mind the riches which are here congregated—the incessant toil for the support of individual respectability and luxury—the struggles of false pride—the desperate energy of commercial adventure—the spirit of gambling which brings down the proud to sudden poverty, and raises the obscure to more dangerous riches—and, above all, amidst this accumulation of wealth, when you consider how many are naked, and starving, and utterly forsaken of men,—you may, perchance, think, that better social arrangements might exist, which would leave mankind more free to cultivate the higher attributes of their nature, than the desire of gain; and, without destroying the ordinary excitements to emulation, relieve society of some of its frightful inequalities. This prospect, however, is probably Utopian. At any rate, this going to and fro of the sons of commerce—the din of all this barter and brokerage—is a better thing than the hurrying to the fight of the armed legions of the olden time. What a contrast is this activity of London to the turmoil of the Parthian city of Milton:—

"He look'd, and saw what numbers numberless
The city gates outpour'd light armed troops,
In coats of mail and military pride;
In mail their horses clad, yet fleet and strong,
Prancing their riders bore, the flower & choice
Of many provinces from bound to bound."

He saw them in their forms of battle ranged,
How quick they wheel'd, and, flying, behind
them shot
Sharp steel of arrow showers against the face
Of their pursuers, and o'er aw'd by flight;
The field all iron cast a gleaming brown;
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuirassiers all in steel for standing fight,
Chariots, or elephants indorsed with towers
Of archers."—[London paper.

"STAND FROM UNDER."

The following story was told for an actual fact, by a sailor who solemnly affirmed he knew it to be so: whatever else he was, he certainly must have been a genius.

We were on board a slave ship, bound to the coast of Africa. I had misgivings about the business: and I believe others had them too.—We had passed the straits of Gibraltar, and were lying off Barbary, one clear, bright evening, when it came my turn to take the helm. The ship was becalmed, and every thing around was silent as the day after the deluge. The wide monotony of water, varied only by the glancings of the moon on the crest of the waves, made me think the old fables of Neptune were true; and that Amphirite and her Naiads were sporting on the surface of the ocean with diamonds in their hair. These fancies were followed by thoughts of my wife, my children and my home; and all were oddly enough jumbled together in a delicious state of approaching slumber. Suddenly I heard high above my head, a loud, deep, terrible voice call out, "Stand from under!" I started on my feet.—It was the customary signal when any thing was to be thrown from the shrouds, and mechanically I sung out the usual answer, "Let go!" But nothing came—I looked up in the shrouds—there was nothing there—I searched the deck,—and found that I was alone! I tried to think it was a dream—but that sound, so deep, so stern, so dreadful, rung in my ears, like the bursting of a cannon!

In the morning I told the crew what

I had heard. They laughed at me; and were all day long full of their jokes about "dreaming Tom." One fellow among them was most unmerciful in his raillery. He was a swarthy, malignant-looking Spaniard; who carried murder in his eye, and curses on his tongue; a daring lordly man, who boasted of crime, as if it gave him pre-eminence among his fellows. He laughed loudest and longest at my story.—"A most uncivil ghost, Tom," said he; "when such chaps come to see me, I'll make 'em show themselves. I'll not be satisfied without seeing and feeling, as well as hearing."

The sailors all joined with him; and I, ashamed of my alarm, was glad to be silent.—The next night, Dick Burton took the helm. Dick had nerves like an ox, sinews like a whale; it was little he feared, on the earth, or beneath it. The clock struck nine.—Dick was leaning his head on the helm, as he said, thinking of me or my story,—when that awful voice again called from the shrouds, "Stand from under!" Dick darted forward like an Indian arrow, which they say goes through and through a buffalo, and wings on its way, as if it had not left death in the rear. It was an instant or more, before he found presence of mind to call out "Let go!" Again nothing was seen,—nothing heard. Ten nights in succession, at one o'clock the same unearthly sound rung through the air, making our stoutest sailors quail as if a bullet shot had gone through their brains. At last the crew grew pale when it was spoken of; and the worst of us never went to sleep without saying our prayers. For myself, I would have been chained to the oar all my life, to have got out of the vessel.—But there we were in the vast solitude of ocean; and this invisible being was with us! No one put a bold face upon the matter, but Antonio the Spaniard. He laughed at our fears, and defied Satan himself to terrify him. However, when it came his turn at the helm, he refused to go. Several times under the pretence of illness, he was excused a duty which all on board dreaded. But at last, the captain ordered Antonio to receive a dozen round lashes every night, until he consented to perform his share of the unwelcome office. For awhile this was borne patiently, but at length he called out, "I may as well die one way as another—give me over to the ghost!"

That night Antonio kept watch on deck.—Few of the crew slept; for expectation and alarm stretched our nerves upon the rack,—at one o'clock, the voice called, "Stand from under," "Let go!" screamed the Spaniard.—This was answered by a shriek of laughter, and such laughter! it seemed as if all the fiends answered each other from pole to pole, and bass was howled in hell! Then came a sudden crash upon the deck, to us it seemed as if all the masts and spars had fallen. We all rushed to the spot, and there was a cold stiff gigantic corpse. The Spaniard said it was thrown from the shrouds; and when he looked on it, he ground his teeth like a madman. "I know him," exclaimed he, "I stabbed him within an hour's sail of Cuba, and drank his blood for my breakfast."

We all stood aghast at the monster. In fearful whispers we asked what should be done with the body. Finally, we agreed that the terrible sight must be removed from us, and hidden in the depths of the sea. Four of us attempted to raise it; but human strength was of no avail—we might as well have tugged at Atlas. There it lay, stiff, rigid, heavy, and as immovable as if it formed a part of the vessel.—The Spaniard was furious; Let me lift him," said he, "I lifted him once and can do it again. I'll teach him what it is to come and trouble me." He took the body round the waist, and attempted to move it. Slowly and heavily the corpse raised itself up; its rayless eyes opened; its rigid arms stretched out; and clasped its victim in a close death grapple—and rolling over the side of the ship, they tottered an instant over the waters—then with a loud plunge sunk together. Again that laugh,—was heard on the winds. The sailors bowed their heads, and put up their hands to shut out the appalling sound.

[Massachusetts Journal.

CATHERINE B.—, you know well. She was wedded early in youth to the husband of her choice. She had a heart kind and discreet. She had a cultivated sound sense, and prudence. Her reading had been rather selected than extensive. The Holy Bible was her companion. "She opened her mouth with wisdom, and on her lips was the law of kindness." She was neither a politician nor a polemic; she shunned both.—Loud speaking and passion she deemed the sure evidence of ill-breeding; and the vice of the scold, degrading equally to the dignity of the wife, and the purity of the Christian.—She strove to sustain the greatest propriety in speech, as well as deportment. She

contradicted not her husband, even when he was in the wrong. But she did something more to her honor and his: she persuaded. And by obeying him she gained an increasing influence over his heart. She combines taste and neatness with economy. And with the Roman, she gives a practical proof that she believes cleanliness to be one of the virtues. She cultivates an habitual cheerfulness. Her husband's return—often in weariness and dejection,—is greeted with cordial welcome—and more in manner than in words. His friends she fails not to receive with dignity, modesty and affability. He has long been convinced by the sweetest experience, that a smiling fire-side, and a happy wife and children, and the best cures for a man's heart-aches.—This lovely woman has converted her family into a paradise.—Constrained by her courteous and most winning exhibition of the Gospel, and precious fruits, her husband has not only espoused a profession of the christian faith; but with a firmness of purpose, and ardor of devotion, he now takes the lead of even his Catherine.

LOVE.—With man, love is never a passion of such intensity and sincerity as with woman. She is a creature of sensibility, existing only in the out-pourings and sympathies of her emotions—every earthly blessing, nay, every heavenly hope will be sacrificed for her affections. She will leave the sunny home of her childhood—the protecting roof of her kindred—forget the counsels of her sire, the admonishing voice of that mother on whose bosom her head had been pillowed—forsake all she has clung to in years of girlish simplicity—do all that woman can do consistently with honor; and throw herself into the arms of the man she idolizes. He that would forsake a woman after these testimonies of affection, is too gross a villain to be called man. The wrath of Heaven will pursue him—the brand of Cain is upon his brow, and the curse of Judas will range at his heart. Unrequited love with man is to him never a cause of perpetual misery—other dreams will flow in upon his imagination—the abstraction from business, the meteor of ambition, or the pursuit of wealth, will win him away from his early infatuation. It is not thus with woman. Although the scene may change, and years, long, withering and lingering years, steal away the rose from the cheek of beauty, the ruins of a breaking heart cannot be amalgamated—the memories of that idle vision cannot be obliterated from the soul—she pines, nerves herself away with pride, and pines away again, until her gentle spirit bids adieu to the treacheries of earth, and flits away into the bosom of her God.

It is not an uncommon thing at fairs, to take the sheets, after they have been slept in, sprinkle them with water, and then press them without drying.—To detect damp sheets, wipe a tumbler perfectly dry, and place it inverted in the bed, between the linen, and if the slightest cloud of dampness is perceptible on the inner surface, be sure the bed is damp and unfit to sleep in.—*Philadelphia paper.*

HOME.—Home is the birth place of the heart—home is the appointed sphere of woman, in which she should ever move; calm, dignified, and affectionate like a mildly radiant star, which in its own peculiar orbit, is destined to shed a holy and soothing influence over the care, the trials, and the vicissitudes of time.

The most confirmed drunkard we ever knew was an old man in the land of Pumpkins, who possessed the greatest of all possible abhorrence for "Anti-Temperance;" having drank nine mugs of cider at a neighbor's house one evening, he concluded to leave off in pure decimal by taking another. "I believe neighbor T." says old Guzzlefunction, "that I'll take another draft of your cider—I do like good cider, as well as any body, but as for swilling it down as some people do, I never could!"

CONUNDRUM.—Why are females of the present day like the lily in the scriptures? Because they *will* not neither do they *spin*, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

PUNS.—Mr. Finn, the prince of American punsters, took a benefit at the Albany Theatre, a short time since, on which occasion he brought forward a host of conundrums. Some of them we extract from the Albany Dai. Adv.

Why are the steam boat regulations like a bad wife?

Because the baggage is taken at the risk of the owner.

Why are opposition steam boats like corsets?

Because they reduce the fare, (fair.)

Why is a man who expects a kiss, and is refused, like a shipwrecked fisherman?

Because he has lost his snark.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

MESSRS. GOODNOW & PHELPS—

That some of the many things said respecting the influence of females, may savor of extravagance is not improbable. Still it cannot be denied the influence of the fair sex is, and should be, great. Indebted, as christian females are, to the gospel, for intellectual worth, for social and domestic happiness, their obligation to exert their influence for the promotion of christian morality, cannot be doubted.

If self preservation, is ever commendable, why not in that female, who by example and every other means consistent with the modesty and delicacy of her sex, endeavours to shield herself from the nameless wrongs and miseries to which the drunkenness of a father, husband, brother or son, expose her and at the same time rescue them from infamy and ruin?

Who has a better right? Who is more deeply interested? and who is under greater obligation to exert a moral influence to remove the burning curse from our land, than the christian female?

With the hope of encouraging others to do likewise, I am happy in being permitted to state, through your paper, to the ladies of Oxford County, that about 50 females in Norway have formed themselves into a Society, adopting the following constitution:

"Actuated by considerations of duty to encourage the use of all laudable means for the promotion of christian morality, and highly approving of the efforts that are making at the present time for the suppression of one of the worst of all vices, intemperance, we do most cheerfully lend our aid and assistance to support and encourage so good a cause; and in order that the influence of our examples may be more effectual in promoting temperance, we associate ourselves into a society by subscribing the following constitution."

"Art 1. This Society shall be called the Norway Female Temperance Society."

"Art. 2. All the members of this Society shall entirely abstain from the use of all kinds of ardent spirits, except for medicinal purposes; and all shall endeavour by the most prudent means to encourage others to follow their example."

"Art. 3. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who together shall also constitute a superintending Committee to notify the meetings and manage the concerns of the Society."

"Art. 4. All the officers of this Society shall perform such duties as naturally devolve upon them; and shall continue in their respective offices until others are chosen in their stead."

"Art. 5. Meetings of the Society shall be holden at such times and places and for such purposes as the Society or its officers may from time to time agree upon."

"Art. 6. The funds of the Society, if any, shall be raised by voluntary contributions, and be disposed of by direction of the officers."

"Art. 7. Any female may become a member of this Society by recommendation of any one of the officers and subscribing the constitution."

The friends of Temperance are indebted to Aaron Wilkins, Esq. for an influence exerted in the formation of this Society. He, unsolicited, furnished the above constitution and pledged himself on condition a Society was formed, to furnish it with such periodical publication as they should choose for one year.

Are there no others who can promote a good cause in a similar way?
A Lover of Temperance.

JOHN McLEAN.—This gentleman, whose impartial administration of the Post office Department, for several years rendered him a favorite with the people, disapproves most decidedly the course of the new administration. It is a course of intolerance and proscription of which he never could become the instrument, and he was banished from the cabinet councils for his own stubborn unwillingness to surrender his own opinions and principles. It should be remembered that Mr. McLean was offered the station of Postmaster General, which he held under Mr. Adams, and if rumor speak true one or two other appointments successively, upon conditions which, as a patriot and a statesman he could not accept; and that he was finally appointed to the Supreme Court, as the best way to get rid of him. Judge McLean was a steady supporter of Gen. Jackson during the canvass; but seeing a reign of terror and proscription instead of the honest and liberal course of policy he had expected to behold—he speaks out openly and boldly, as every honest man should, against so corrupt an administration as ever controlled the government.—[Troy Republican.

The Boston Centinel says—"We have had sent to our office a 'Cucumber,' raised in the garden of Messrs. Hagerston & Russell, Charlestown, which measures five feet one inch. It is about an inch in diameter, and so much resembling a green serpent, that, at first glance one would be alarmed if ignorant of its character.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1829.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

YORK COUNTY.

NATHAN D. APPLETON,
JOHN BODWELL,
ABIAH USHER, Jr.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

JONATHAN PAGE,
GEORGE RICKER,
GEORGE L. EMERSON.

OXFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE FRENCH,
MARSHALL SPRING.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

HENRY RUST, ESQ.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SYMS GARDNER,
EBENEZER HILTON,
JAMES DRUMMOND,
HALSEY HEALEY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

SANFORD KINGSBURY,
ELIJAH MORSE,
ASHER HINDS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

OBADIAH HILL.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

EBENEZER S. PHELPS.

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

SOLOMON PARSONS.

HANCOCK AND WALDO.

ANDREW WITHAM,
AARON HOLBROOK.

ELECTORS OF OXFORD:

It now remains for you to discharge an important duty; to exercise your highest privilege in the election of your Rulers. The candidates are before you; the principles upon which they are respectively supported have been fully explained. Let no consideration keep you from the polls on Monday next. If you approve the administration of General Jackson; if you justify those, who have heretofore managed to control our State; vote for Judge Smith—you may be sure that he will be subservient to those whom you admire. But if you believe the policy of Jackson to be prejudicial to the nation; if you are opposed to the reign of those, who have done all in their power to carry the State of Maine in favor of Jackson—then vote for Jonathan G. Hunton. You will find his views and administration to be as you would wish. Whoever you may favor in the election, turn out and vote. Let no man have to reproach himself, at the going down of the sun, on the 14th of September with neglecting to exercise his dearest right.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.

The Editor of the Bangor Republican has secretly, on the eve of the election, issued handbills and caused them to be circulated through the State, containing the deposition of one William Thompson charging Mr. Hunton with unfair practice toward him, as a Deputy Sheriff, in the collection of an execution in favor of John Holland against a person by the name of Nathan Swan now living in Belfast. We should not consider these handbills as worthy the least consideration by us, were it not probable that they are now passing through this County without explanation, and that, since the failure and detection of the scandalous and malicious falsehoods of "Expositor," an effort will be made to turn them to the advantage of Jacksonism. We have now only time to say that Nathan Swan the judgment Debtor is still living, has a perfect recollection of the facts and has given his deposition, which is published in the Maine Farmer, denying substantially all the allegations of Thompson, and swearing that—"THOMPSON IS A MAN UNWORTHY OF CREDIT WHEN UNDER OATH." Thompson has lived in Norridgewock in the County of Somerset, and is pronounced to be a shameless and unprincipled wretch by the Somerset Journal. He now lives in Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, and is by the Bangor Register pronounced unworthy of credit.—Thus then ends this last attempt to tarnish the reputation of the Republican candidate. Was there ever a candidate for office so basely calumniated and abused. We trust there is a vindicating spirit abroad among the people of Maine and that on the 14th of September, it will, by the triumphant election of Mr. Hunton, put to silence his calumniators. In the language of the Maine Farmer "we call upon the honest citizens of Maine, who are anxious to act right, to arise in their strength and do justice to the character of the most injured of injured men."

WILLIAMS' CIRCULAR.

Renel Williams, of Augusta, disappointed and soured that he was unable to palm himself off, upon the Electors of Kennebec, as a National Republican, has at length come out and exhibited himself in his true character. In future there will be no doubt as to the man.—He has with nine others, seven of whom were Federalists and two Republicans, published a Circular addressed to the people of Maine, announcing the fact that they should support Judge Smith the Jackson candidate for Governor. The paper is drawn up with all that

cunning and caution for which Mr. Williams is so notorious. No selfish considerations actuate Mr. W.—oh no! public good and regard to the welfare of the State are always the governing motives of Mr. Renel Williams—that is to say, if you will take his word for it. But professions in his case are widely at variance from practice. There does not live in Maine a man more bound up with ambition and lust of office than this same man. From the small number of signers obtained to his circular we presume his influence in Kennebec is getting to be as unimportant, as it has been for years in all other parts of the State. Those who supported Mr. Williams as an Adams man, at the recent election, in Kennebec, or member of Congress, will be very well reconciled to his defeat.

COUNTY TREASURER.

We have said all that we think proper on the importance to the County of the election of our present faithful and excellent Treasurer.—We understand very well where the call for change originated. We know full well, who issued the circulars last September and caused them on Sunday night to be deposited in the stores and grog shops of choice spirits. We have however no fears of the result. We believe the County set too high a value on the office to place it in the hands of the Paris Hill Janto. We hope that the friends of Capt. Rust will vote on the occasion, and we have no doubt he will have, as he always has had, a very decisive majority.

"We, the undersigned, Selectmen of the town of Hartford, having understood that a report was in circulation, that Daniel Hutchinson, Esq. of said town, a candidate for Senator for the county of Oxford, was crazy and incapable of conducting either public or private business with propriety, hereby wish to give public information that such report is groundless and totally without foundation, and undoubtedly designed for political effect.

JOSEPH TOBIN, } Selectmen of
JAMES EDGCOMB, } Hartford."

We insert the above certificate with a view to the most extensive circulation of the information it contains, but we must be excused for the omission of the very "honorable and manly" appendage of the Editor of the Jeffersonian.—We never before heard the report alluded to, and presume that its circulation is confined to the town of Hartford. Possibly the Hon. Elder's friends may have attempted to palliate his conduct under the plea of insanity; and we should consider it not very improbable that strangers, seeing him in some of his political paroxysms, might very naturally believe him insane, or (to use the significant phraseology of the Gentlemen Selectmen) "crazy." If it be any consolation to the selectmen, we can assure them, that their fears are groundless, and that, but for their certificate, it would not have been known out of the precincts of Hartford that Elder Hutchinson was by any one considered "crazy."

We request our friends to make us early returns of the votes cast in their respective towns. They will please return us a list of the votes for Governor, Senators, and County Treasurer.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

MESSRS. GOODNOW & PHELPS—

When men are nominated for important public offices, their political opinions their public acts and general course of conduct are proper subjects of discussion and investigation. The people have a right to inquire and be informed as to their general qualifications and fitness for office. In this County, two tickets for Senators have been put in nomination. Messrs. French and Spring are Republicans of the Jeffersonian School, and were friendly to the re-election of President Adams. Messrs. Hutchinson and Steele zealously favored the election of Gen. Jackson, and are now warm supporters of that Administration which has been emphatically styled the "reign of terror." Mr. French was a Senator from this County during the last session of the Legislature, and it is believed that he may safely challenge his enemies to point out a single official act which does not merit the approbation of his constituents. He is a man distinguished for modesty, intelligence, good sense, cool and sound judgment. Mr. Spring is less known as a public man, but those who are acquainted with him bear honorable testimony of his talents, integrity and irreproachable reputation. Messrs. Hutchinson and Steele are recommended by their friends on account of their consistent political course, and the extraordinary purity of their republican principles. But when the Old Republicans of this County are asked to support Gen. Steele for the office of Senator under such recommendations, some of them at least will remember the cowardly manner in which he during the late war (holding an important office in the militia stationed at Portland) besought Gov. Strong to rescind his general order requiring the militia who had been called out to defend that town to place themselves under the command of Gen. Chandler, who had been appointed by the United States' Government for that purpose.—And some too have not forgotten the mortification of Gen. Turner, who commanded the Brigade at the time and ex-

pressed himself as being ashamed of such republicanism, declaring that the obnoxious order "had his entire approbation, although he was no friend to the administration of Gov. Strong." This act was a species of desertion in the hour of peril and danger.

And let me inquire of those who are intimately acquainted with Gen. Steele, if a want of firmness and independence is not a peculiar trait in his character; if he is not too much "like clay in the hands of the Potter, who can be easily moulded into any form, who can with great facility become all things to all men." Is it not true that he supported Col. Bradley in 1826, against Gen. Ripley, for Representative to Congress? I have no disposition to wound the feelings of Gen. Steele or of any of his friends, and I would not have invited public attention to these facts, were it not for the extremely ridiculous attempt of the Jackson leaders in this State to persuade the people that their party is composed exclusively of consistent Old School Republicans. This is so far from being true that they have selected for one of their candidates for Senator in this County, a man, who in the hour of trial, when party lines were distinctly marked, when the principles and firmness of men were tested and tried, when the republican party was undergoing its purification from "desertion and otherwise," was weighed in the balance and found wanting. A man who has been proverbially varying his political course according to his private feelings and interests. And it is believed, that the claims of Elder Hutchinson to the support of republicans, of honest and conscientious men, do not rest upon any better foundation. His religious and political path have been marked with fickleness, extravagance and inconsistency. The Elder would confer a favor by answering the following questions:—Did you not, at a certain celebration of the fourth of July, pray most earnestly and publicly that "Calvinism, Federalism, and Devilism might be destroyed?" How long after that celebration before you became a most strenuous advocate of all the odious doctrines of John Calvin, making them the chief burden of your song? How long is it since you separated from the regular association of Baptists to which you belonged and where you had always been flattered, encouraged and supported in order to place yourself at the head of a new sect which seemed to be rapidly rising into notice, holding to free and open communion? How long after your fervent ejaculation aforesaid before you recommended to the Executive of Maine, one of the most violent and bitter Hartford Convention Federalists that ever resided in this County for the office of Judge of Probate? How long after your declaration that you would not support Gen. Jackson for President, before you delivered your Buckfield harrangue to convince the inhabitants of that town that Jackson should be preferred to Adams and to secure your nomination for the Senate? How long is it since you signed Col. Joshua Carpenter's recommendation to President Jackson for the office of Collector of the port of Castine, thereby giving your support to the last "ism" which you prayed might be destroyed? The inquiry is often made how did Col. Carpenter obtain that office? He never had any personal acquaintance with President Jackson.—Who could have recommended him? It should be remembered that the wise men of the Jackson party assembled at Augusta in June last, for the ostensible purpose of dictating to the people a candidate to be supported for the office of Governor. But much other business of a secret character was transacted during that session. And Col. Carpenter is not under less obligation (for the office he holds) to certain members of that Convention, than to the President. It is not to be presumed that a large proportion of that body, had formed a very favorable opinion of his general character and qualifications for such an appointment. It therefore became important to obtain the names of such men as Elder Hutchinson as early as possible, for it could then be said to those who hesitated and doubted as to the propriety of recommending the "Marquis" for an important office, that Elder Hutchinson, a very pious and conscientious man who had been acquainted with him from his youth, having lived a neighbor with him in the same town, has freely and cheerfully signed his recommendation, and your impression must certainly be wrong.

If he were an ignorant, illiterate, profane and immoral man could Elder Hutchinson lend him his influence to obtain the office? By such and other means, it is said the Col. procured the signatures of about half the members of that convention. The people will judge what share of the responsibility and consequences of that appointment should fall upon the shoulders of Elder Hutchinson.

A WATCHMAN.

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR?

Jonathan G. Hunton, say the people: and even the considerate and candid of the Jackson and Smith party admit it. The managers of the pensioned presses find, that an honest and intelligent man is not to be put down, because he does

not spell his name with two o's, or because he is not a miser, and has not \$30,000 to loan at 20 per cent. interest. The office holders may savor as much as they please at Mr. Hunton's humble life and poverty; the people have good sense enough to see and appreciate the difference between empty pretensions and unobtrusive merit. They will not despise a man because he is not rich, or because he was not brought up in a palace, or because he never was a Minister Plenipo, or never wrote L. L. D. after his name. "Is he not the son of a carpenter? Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Have any of the rulers believed on him?" was the language of the "purple and fine linen" gentry, the nobility of olden time, with regard to him who was greater than man. Is it to be wondered at then, that their descendants at the present day should hold similar language with respect to one who makes no higher pretensions than those of being an honest, common sense man, and a practical farmer? When the office-holders and ruffie shirt gentry" are arrayed on one side in the support of Judge Smith, and the common people, the bone and muscle of the State, on the other in the support of Mr. Hunton, there cannot be a doubt who will succeed. If Mr. Hunton does not have 5000 majority I will admit that I am no judge of the "signs of the times."

[Saco Palladium.

The following certificate shows the regard which Gen. Jackson and his cabinet have for the patriots of the Revolution. The reason assigned by the Jackson presses in this State for rejecting the claims of pensioners is, a want of funds—but when a foreign Minister is recalled and a new one appointed with an outfit of \$9000 besides his salary and the expense of sending him out, no enquiry of delay is made for want of funds. If the unnecessary expense which has been incurred in this way during the first four months of Jackson's administration, had been appropriated as a fund for the payment of Revolutionary pensioners, it would probably have been sufficient for all who have been rejected or stricken from the list in that time, during their lives. Mr. Greenleaf lives in Starks in this county, is very infirm, and helpless, and has been in a manner confined to his house for ten years past.

Somerset Journal.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

PENSION OFFICE,
May 21, 1829.

SIR,—You are hereby informed that the Secretary of War does not, on account of the amount of your property, consider you entitled to a pension under the Acts of the 18th March, 1818, and 1st of May, 1820; and has, therefore, directed your name to be stricken from the Pension List.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. EDWARDS.
To Mr. John Greenleaf.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The election of members of Congress took place in this State on Tuesday last.—Messrs. Burgess and Pearce are re-elected, says the Providence Journal, by a larger majority than was ever given in that State at any contested election.—But two towns in this State gave a majority for the Jackson ticket—one 9 and the other 30 votes! Rhode Island was "all for Jackson" at the State election in the spring. The little State has reformed.—lb.

KENTUCKY.—It appears by the recent State election that a great change of public sentiment has taken place in Kentucky. The Legislature, says the Kentucky Commentator, is strong anti-Jackson. This body last year contained 56 Jackson members and 44 for Adams—this year the Jackson party will not be able to muster in the House more than 35 or 40—which will leave 20 or 25 majority on the National Republican side. There appears to be a steady reform going on throughout the country among the people—Jacksonism is every where becoming odious.—lb.

WOES OF BACHELORS.—Richard Rudd, Esq. candidate for Congress in Kentucky, is a bachelor. The Public Advertiser calls upon the Ladies to oppose him in the following style:

"If we had no other objection to Mr. Rudd, the lack of taste manifested in the life he has led, would induce me to vote against him. A hale man of five and forty, and not yet married! Can he whose appeals have proved so unsuccessful with the better part of creation, be well qualified to plead the cause of his constituents in the National Legislature? We think not. Besides, bachelors of forty-five, instead of being elected to Congress, ought to be taxed, for the benefit of those who obey the sacred injunction, to multiply and replenish the earth. They are mere drones;—strangers to the flowers of creation, who neither toil nor yield honey. The ladies will, we think, concur with us in the opinion that such gentlemen cannot be well qualified to represent the people of Kentucky, who are proverbial for their gallantry and virtuous devotion to the fair."

Al! they have the right of it in Kentucky, and the people of Maine, we wager our inkstand, will not choose Judge Smith for Governor till he takes to himself a wife. Now if the Judge feels disposed to search out a partner in the course of two or three years and will leave the Junto, after Mr. Hunton has had his term, for aught we know to the contrary the people may be half tempted to put him into power. But only think, a bachelor for Governor now—another bachelor ready to jump into his shoes—it is time to give the married men a chance. "Rise and avenge your cause and you again are free."—*Portland Advertiser*.

The Argus says Mr. Hunton's name is spelled "Hunton" on his sign. This is false; but it would be folly to ask the Argus to correct it. They never do such things. To correct all their mistakes would leave no room in their paper to make new ones.—[Hallowell Advocate].

THE SPANISH FLEET.—The New-York Journal of Commerce asks what has become of it? It sailed from Havana on the 6th July, and on the 11th was in lat. 21 30, lon. 92 30—being two thirds of the distance to Vera Cruz in five days.—At that time and place the transport ship Bingham was separated from the rest of the squadron in a gale, and afterwards arrived at New-Orleans to repair damages. Nothing later has been heard from the squadron, although we have Havana dates to Aug. 10, and Sisal to July 22d.

UNEXAMPLD ABSTINENCE.—Mr. Reuben Kelsey, a respectable young man of Fairfield, N. Y. in this county, aged about 25, is said to have subsisted on nothing but cold water, for more than forty days. His mind seems to have been partly abstracted, and he has chiefly kept his room apparently averse to any intercourse with the world, for nearly three years past; the quantity of food taken by him for the last twelve months is supposed to be less than that required for the ordinary nourishment of an infant; but during the period first named, neither persuasion, threats or force, have been effectual to make him swallow the least sustenance of any kind. Some particles of food, crowded between his teeth two weeks ago, were discharged from his nostrils directly after, and no further compulsion has been used. He is described as wasted to a ghastly skeleton, still he is thought in a great measure to retain his senses, and to enjoy the benefit of sleep. This afflicting case is believed to be almost unparalleled, and has thus far baffled all the efforts of medical skill.—*Little Falls Gazette*.

LONDON, June 15. On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held on Woodhouse-moor, near Leeds, consisting of about 1,000 persons, chiefly weavers and other operatives; at which the following resolution was carried by a great show of hands:—"That the persons assembled pledge themselves to abstain from the use of milk and butter, until the former should be sold at three halfpence per quart, and the latter at eightpence per lb. This abstinence to be observed for one year."

THE INDIAN WAR.—The St. Louis Times of the 4th inst. informs that the disturbances which took place upon the Indian Frontier, have been quelled, and that all the troops, except one hundred men, who had been ordered out, had received commands to return to their barracks.

The general turn-out in the Boston custom house has so thinned the Jackson ranks in that city as to cause some alarm at Washington, & induced the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a circular to all the Collectors, forbidding them to remove any clerk or subordinate officer, without first reporting the reason therefor, and the name of the person proposed to be appointed, and obtaining the approbation of the said Secretary, the head of Treasury. As much as to say—it will not do to trust to our understrappers to play the tyrant—we must not suffer them to imitate us too closely in the work of reform.—*Ken. Journal*.

PIRACY.—The brig Pioneer arrived at Salem on Monday from Matanzas, and brings intelligence that the brig Turner, Capt. McManus, arrived at that port, Aug. 7, from Portland, having been boarded July 22, in lat. 31, 66, by the crew of a brig under Spanish colors, and robbed of a great part of her provisions, stores, &c. The depredator was supposed to be a Guineaman.—*A. Traveller*.

STEAM COACHES.—Mr. D. Napier, of Glasgow, has constructed a Steam coach to run between Loch Eche and Creggan's Ferry, Strachur. It carries 16 passengers inside and as many outside. As the distance it has to run is only five miles, it may perhaps answer. It has a double boiler placed behind. The vehicle was tried on the road near Glasgow and went at the rate of 12 miles an hour with 25 passengers—it is not said for what distance.

NEW WESTERN CANAL.—Our neighbors in Upper Canada seem to have caught somewhat of the spirit of the age, and are active in making reconnoissances for improving the facilities of transportation. The enterprising Engineer of the Rideau Canal is about commencing a survey of the interior of the Province, from the Ottawa River to Lake Huron—with a view to ascertain the practicability of opening a canal by that route—and also of ascertaining the extent of the chain of Lakes which are known to lie in that direction. This is a grand project, and we hope the results of the examination may be favorable to the prosecution of the work.—*Traveller*.

WELLAND CANAL.—This work progresses as rapidly as circumstances will admit. The Aqueduct over the river Welland has been completed. It is about 400 feet in length, by twenty-four feet in the clear, or space where the water has to pass: the width of the whole fabric, including the tow path, is near 40 feet—all firmly built of heavy timber and plank, and raised to a sufficient height to admit the passage of boats on the river underneath. The time occupied in its construction has been only about 4 months.—*Id.*

NAVAL.—It is understood that at this place and New-York, a draft of men has recently been made, from which number the crew of the United States ship Ohio now fitting for the Mediterranean station, is to be selected. It is probably well known that on account of the demand in the mercantile service, our government has hitherto labored under considerable embarrassments in procuring suitable seamen for our vessels of war; but in the present instance, so low are the wages for commercial employment, very little difficulty was experienced in raising the quota required; and the whole are set down as first rate seamen. Situations are therefore considered among this useful portion of the community more advantageous in public, than in private ships. Some would hint at the tariff as the cause of all this.—*Boston Traveller*.

The Sachem, arrived at Boston on Sunday, has on board two Siamese youths, males, 18 years of age, their bodies connected from their birth.—They appear to be in good health, and apparently contented with their confined situation.

We have seen and examined this strange freak of nature. It is one of the greatest living curiosities we ever saw. The two boys are about 5 feet in height, of well proportioned frames, strong and active, good natured, and of a pleasant expression of countenance—and withal intelligent and sensible—exhibiting the appearance of two well made Siamese youths, with the exception that by a substance apparently bony or cartilaginous, about seven inches in circumference and four in length, proceeding from the umbilical region of each, they are firmly united together.—They have a good appetite, appear lively, and run about the deck and cabin of the ship with the same facility that any two healthy lads would do, with their arms over each others shoulders, this being the position in which they move about. They will probably be exhibited to the public, when proper arrangements have been made. They will be objects of great curiosity, particularly to the medical faculty. Their unnatural union is not more of a curiosity, than the vigorous health they enjoy, and their apparent entire contentedness with their condition. One of the boys is named Chang—the other Eng—together they are called Chang Eng.—[*Boston Patriot*].

LOST LAW.—The people of New-Hampshire are at present amused with a controversy on the subject of the loss of an act passed by the last Legislature, repealing an act which had passed in 1823, establishing a Board of Road Commissioners for laying out and repairing highways. The repealing act has been lost, all search for it seems to be unavailing, and therefore the road commissioners law remains in full force.—*Kennebec Journal*.

QUICK WORK.—A sum of \$30 was bet a few days since, that Mr. John Billings of this town could not make 36 horse shoes in three hours. Mr. B. took up the bet and went to work. The first hour he finished 17 shoes, and in two hours and sixteen minutes the whole number was completed. At the end of three hours he had made forty five shoes!—[*Saco Palladium*].

INTERCOURSE WITH CANADA.—There is nothing (says a Montreal paper) that can please us more than these visits from our neighbors of the United States—as they tend to remove any unfavorable prejudices that may exist, and to promote the friendliness of feeling and intercourse, which is much to be desired, and we are happy to see, is daily increasing between the two countries.

A Mr. Walter Hancock, of Bow, has lately invented a Steam Carriage, which has been travelling between Fulham and Brompton, carrying eight persons, and going at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIST AND INVESTIGATOR.—This excellent paper has come to a pause in its publication—and it must be highly gratifying to the past and present editor to notice the expressions of regret which have almost invariably accompanied the announcement of its suspension in the respectable papers in various parts of the country. We trust this is but a suspension, to be succeeded by a wider field of operation and more striking success. It is in contemplation to unite the subscription list of the "Philanthropist" with that of the "Genius of Temperance," a well conducted paper in Gardiner, Me.—but more funds than the present proprietor can command will be necessary to carry this union into effect. The sum wanted is not large and those who have philanthropy enough to risk small amounts of money in enterprises of benevolence will do well to lend their aid in this matter. No other newspaper, in the world, has been so signally honored as the "Philanthropist" in promoting Temperance. *Boston Palladium*.

A schism has taken place in the Jackson Party in Philadelphia. The contest carried on in the public prints, between the belligerents, is of the most rancorous character. "We know nothing of them; but it is evident that they knew each other."—*Id.*

To encourage the march of intellect in the Austrian dominions, a regulation has recently been established, interdicting any one from marrying who cannot read, write, and show some of the common rules of arithmetic: and no master can employ a servant who is not able to read and write.

Dr. John Porter has published an article in the Portland Christian Mirror, stating that nearly 60 years of extensive experience has convinced him that "the physician is under no necessity of ever tolerating the infernal use of ardent liquors in cases of sickness."

ARRIVAL OF THE HORNET.—The U. S. ship Hornet, arrived at Pensacola on the 11th ult.—the officers and crew in excellent health. The Hornet has boarded during her cruise, ninety-five vessels, eighty-eight of which belonged to the United States.

The brig Laura, which arrived at New-York on Saturday from the Pacific, spoke the U. S. ship Natches, Capt. Claxton, on the 14th inst. bound from Caracas to Brazil, having landed Mr. Moore, American Minister to Columbia, and suit at that place. Mr. Moore left Caracas on the 6th inst. in a schooner for Maracaybo.

PROSPECTS IN FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee Advocate of the 25th ult. congratulates its readers on the abundant crops throughout Florida. One Planter offers 10,000 bushels of his present crop of corn at 25 cents per bushel. It insures gentlemen who will raise sugar cane large fortunes.

LOOK OUT.—A gentleman from Chesterfield informs us that an agent is out in Oxford County, distributing "Expositors" and Patriots, and swearing they are all true. Who pays him for this? He undertook to convince our informant and some others in Chesterfield; but they happened to know more about Mr. Hunton than he did, and warned him that he had begun too near home, as they knew his statements to be false. The people of Oxford County are cautioned to beware of this fellow. Let them inquire of Mr. Hunton's neighbors who really know, and are not disposed to misrepresent his character; they will say, as they have said to us, that they have known him for more than 20 years as a generous, upright and excellent man, & moreover that they never heard of the charges against him which "Expositor" has forged and published in the Patriot. *Hallowell Advocate*.

POSTSCRIPT.—After our paper was prepared for the Press, Col. John O. Craig of Gardiner, a brother of Mr. Hunton's first wife, called on us and requested us to state that "he had just called on the publishers of the Augusta Patriot, and demanded the author of 'Expositor,' and that they absolutely REFUSED TO GIVE UP HIS NAME. Forever after this, let the infamous libeller and his abettors hide their faces in SILENCE and SHAME." *Hallowell Advocate*.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this place on Thursday evening, 27th ult. about half past 9 o'clock.

OXFORD BIBLE SOCIETY.—The thirteenth Anniversary of the Bible Society of Oxford County, which was appointed to be held at Lovell, by special request, was held at Waterford on Wednesday the sixteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M. in Rev. Mr. Douglass' Meeting-House. Rev. Mr. Merrill of Norway first preacher. A contribution will be solicited. *S. SEWALL, Rec. Sec.*

Summer, Aug. 28. N. B. It is earnestly requested that all persons who have been employed in ascertaining the wants of the County in regard to Bibles, or in distributing them, and have not made returns, would exhibit an exact account before the Society. Let all annuities also, and donations which can possibly be collected, be presented to the Treasurer at that time.

DEDICATION.—The new Universalist Meeting-house in this Village, will be publicly Dedicated to the service of God, on Wednesday the thirtieth instant. Rev. Jacob Wood, of Saco, is expected to preach the Sermon on the occasion.—Preachers of the Order are respectfully invited to attend. The doors of the house will be open at 10 o'clock, and public service commence at 11, A. M. Per order. *ASA BARTON.*

N. B. The Editors of the Trumpet and Intelligencer, are requested to insert this notice.

NOTICE.—We are requested to give notice that the Rev. Mr. MACE will preach in this Village on Sunday next.

MARRIED, In Boston, Mr. Wm. A. Stone, Esq. of West Prospect, Me. to Miss Clarissa Dickinson. In Charlestown, Mr. Fobes Oakman, of Marshfield, to Miss Caroline Sargeant, formerly of Malden. In Norridgewock, Col. Cyrus Fletcher to Miss Martha Sawtelle. In Gardiner, Mr. Joseph B. Walton to Miss Eunice Lincoln. In Hallowell, Mr. Frederick Wells of Augusta, to Miss Eliza Ann Cox. In Bowdoinham, Mr. Solomon E. Wells, of Hallowell, to Miss Louisa Brown. In Bath, Capt. George Gardiner, of Hallowell, to Miss Susanna Lincoln.

DEED, In this village, on Wednesday morning last, very suddenly, David Woodman Bartlett, second son of Mr. Ichabod Bartlett, aged 8 years. "Life is a span, a fleeting hour, How soon the vapour flies! Man is a tender, transient flower, That even in blooming dies."

In Boston, Mr. George Bartlett, of Bangor, formerly of Newburyport. In York, U. C. son of Gov. Colbourne. Deaths in Philadelphia, in the week ending August, 91, including 24 of cholera morbus, 4 of dierhea, and 3 of dysentery. In Augusta, Mr. Nathaniel Bodwell, aged 75. In Augusta Jail, Henry McCausland, aged 70, where he had been imprisoned for thirty-five years. In Castine, Col. Wm. Webb, aged 86 formerly a member of the State Council.

THIS WEEK. ON Thursday, the cash will be distributed to those who have, or may purchase tickets at Barton's office. Recollect that the Maine State Lottery, 4th Class, new series, presents one of the best Schemes ever offered. You cannot be too early in making application for tickets. Price only \$4 for five thousand, or \$1 for twelve hundred and fifty. Call or send to BARTON'S, Norway, Aug. 17. 1w 71

The following STANDARD MEDICINE has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

PERSONS SUFFERING under the following Complaints, viz: Scrofula, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, when the bones are affected, White Swellings, Violent eruptions, after Meazles, Venerial Taints when Mercury has failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and Humors, and who are desirous to obtain the best Spring and Autumnal Medicine known, are assured that DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS Continue Unrivalled for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of these complaints.

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine. Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.

ADVERTISEMENT! TO THE ASTHMATIC AND CONSUMPTIVE. THE most prevalent and fatal of all the diseases incident to civilized society—the consumption—may generally be traced to the least alarming of disorders, a slight but neglected cold. By estimation it appears that one hundred and fifty thousand persons die annually of the Consumption. Most of these dreadful results may be attributed to common Colds, and a negligent treatment of the harassing Cough that generally ensues—which is usually followed by difficult breathing, pain in the side, and at last Ulcerated Lungs. Violent and repeated Asthmatic also bring on Consumptive symptoms. One or two dollars expended in the purchase of DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS, and a little attention to their timely administration, will usually ensure a mitigation of these disorders, and generally effect a cure. The PILLS are also an easy and effectual remedy for the symptoms preceding and accompanying the Asthma and Consumption. For Colds, Coughs, difficulty of Breathing, tightness and stricture across the Chest, Wheezing, Pain in the side, Spitting of Blood, &c. Few cases can occur of any of this class of disorders in which the purchasers of Dr. Relfe's Pills will not find a rich return for their trifling expenditure. Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, 1 doll.; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cents.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70), Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper. *A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. Sept. 8. 11 4w

TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES in the United States.

The following valuable preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES FOR FAMILIES.

GERMAN LIP SALVE. Price thirty-seven and a half cents per box. THIS article is superior to any medicine which has been discovered for sore Lips and Nipples. Many ladies on the commencement of nursing, can bear testimony to its wonderful healing qualities. The delicate appearance and pleasant taste of this salve, has already gained many admirers.

CREAM OF AMBER. Price one Dollar per bottle.

FOR Pimples, Freckles, and all cutaneous eruptions. This wash is considered by the first families in Boston a superior article.

Also, for sale as above, Dr. Galen's Restorative Elixir; Dr. Galen's Salt Rheum Ointment; Dr. Galen's Anti-Bilious Pills; German Tooth-ache Drops; Dr. Mitchell's celebrated Remedy for Chilblains; Head-ache Powders. *For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Orders directed to Leader Dam, Boston, for any of the above medicines punctually attended to. Norway, Aug. 11. 3w 7

SILK GOODS.

RICH India Satins, a great variety of Shades; Heavy Blk. Satin Levantines—Turk Satins; Gro de Fin—Gro de Nap—Gro de Burlins of various shades—strp'd and fig'd Silks—blk Sinchaws and Sarsnets; Green Sarsnets—cold Florences; blk silk Hdk'fs. blk Canton and Italian Crapes; Crape Dresses, &c. &c. all very cheap by THOMAS O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28.

ELEGANT WHITE NAVAR HATS.

ONE case (very nice) white Navarino Hats, just received from New York, for sale at 50 cts. each. T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28.

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN, AT this store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call. Portland, June 17, 1829.

JUST Published and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, by the subscriber,

SERMONS ON WAR, by Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, lately Pastor of the Congregational Church, in Andover. These Sermons contain no sectarian sentiments but are calculated to show that wars and fightings are contrary to the pure and peaceable principles of Christianity. The Book is handsomely printed on good paper and contains six Sermons, at the low price of twenty-five cents. ASA BARTON, Agent. July 13.

STOCKS.

20 Dozen blk. and Bronze Kid—Plain Hair filled Silk, Navarino watered, &c. all colors, with Ribbons, Knots and Bows, just received and for sale cheap, by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

AT COST.

50 LEGHORN HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, June 23.

BROWN COTE PALY.

1 CASE, 500 yds. just received from New York, and for sale by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, June 23.

PLUGGERS! PLOUGHS!

J. B. CROSS & CO. Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Union Street, would solicit the attention of Farmers to Freeborn's "New-York improved patent Ploughs." J. B. C. & Co. are authorized by the inventor, to warrant them to perform in all kinds of soil, and to be perfectly strong, and will be sold for a less price than any other similar ploughs. Farmers who intend purchasing this article for the next season, will find it economy to try Freeborn's. Portland, Dec. 30. t36

10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices by THOS. O. BRADLEY. Portland June 23.

OIL CLOTHS.

ONE Case containing 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Oil Cloths, this day received and for sale low by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28

FOR SALE.

8 Yoke of OXEN from 6 to 8 years old measuring from 6 1/2 feet to 6 feet 10 inches, which will be sold for cash or approved credit from 2 to 3 months. JOHN DANIELS, Jr. Paris, Aug. 17, 1829. 3w 8

SAFFLOWER PRINTS.

FIVE Cases New and Elegant PRINTS, this day received. Also a great variety of NEW GOODS, all very cheap. T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28.

FEATHER DUSTERS.

ONE HUNDRED Feather Dusters, for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

INVOCATION TO RELIGION.

Religion's voice shall all our cares beguile
"And make the seats of desolation smile;"
Nay, make the heart with gratitude o'erflow
"Midst all the sad variety of woe."

Come, sweet religion, all divine! fair daughter
Of the skies—
Come now with thy soft hand and wipe the
Tear from sorrow's eyes:
Too long alas! without thine aid, my harp's
Neglected hung
Upon the drooping willow-boughs with all its
Chords unstrung.

When thou art absent, I am sad! and nature's
Dress in gloom;
In vain the blushing flowrets blow and shed
Their sweet perfume;
Vainly for me does Phœbus shine with his re-
fulgent light—
Or Cynthia with her silver rays illuminate the
night.

In vain may friends caress and with endearing
Smile
Strive to assuage my grief, my mental right
beguile:
I'm like a solitary dove which mourns its ab-
sent mate—
To every list'ning hill and vale I tell my mourn-
ful fate.

Then come religion, balm of life! thou soother
Of the soul,
Which bids all anxious fears subside and peace
in torrents roll;
Blest with thine aid, my fragile bark shall stem
The ills of life,
And bear me safe to realms on high whose
fields with joy are rife.

SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.

Let no repugnance to a single state
Lead to an union with a worthless mate.
Altho' 'tis true you'll find full many a fool
Would make old maids the butt of ridicule.
A single lady though advanc'd in life,
Is much more happy than an ill-match'd wife.

Domestic Economy.

ON THE CULTURE OF BEES.
CONCLUDED.

"When a swarm is to be hived, the
hive is put into a moveable frame which
is easily carried to the tree where the
swarm hangs, and this is proved to be
the easiest method of hiving swarms;
as the screws are taken out of the cover
and the hive lifted up to the swarm, in-
to which they are shaken. The frame
and hive are then placed on the ground,
and the cover is gently laid on and screw-
ed fast to the hive. Little sticks are
put against the apron and rest on the
ground, serving for ladders for those
bees, that fell to the ground when the
main body was shaken into the hive.—
Bees, from the moment of their leaving
the hive, when swarming, until they are
fairly settled and at work in a new habi-
tation, seem stupid and confused. This
arises, however, from the precarious situ-
ation of their queen. If she fall into
the hive when the swarm is shaken in,
all the remaining bees will soon find
their way to the entrance; for a pecu-
liar sound is emitted by these insects
when their queen is present. If, how-
ever, she remain on the limb, it will be
necessary to shake it again over the hive,
as the bees will leave it to fly up to the
place where the queen is. When the
bees are quiet in the hive (which is as-
certained by the number that are seen
hovering in front of the entrance on the
wing, and by others ventilating the hive
with their wings,) the top can be cover-
ed with a sheet, doubled several times,
to keep off the heat of the sun. The
hive must remain in the same spot until
eight or nine o'clock in the evening,
when two persons can quietly and gen-
tly convey it, frame and all, to the apiary,
and place the hive, with great care, be-
tween the joists where it is permanently
to remain.

"Hives should be made and painted a
year before they are used, as the smell
of paint is disagreeable to the bees.—
The smoother the boxes and hives are,
inside and outside, the better both for
the health of the bees and for prevent-
ing the deposit of the eggs of the miller.
We must except the roofs of the hive
and of the box, as they should be rough;
for we have ascertained, that the propolis,
or bee-glue, does not adhere so
closely to a smooth surface at all times.
"And here we would remark, that it
has been the custom, from the earliest
ages, to rub the inside of the hive with
a handful of salt and clover, or some
other grass or sweet scented herb, pre-
viously to the swarm's being put in the
hive. We have seen no advantage in
this; on the contrary it gives a great
deal of unnecessary labor to the bees,
as they will be compelled to remove ev-
ery particle of foreign matter from the
hive before they begin to work. A
clean, cool hive, free from any peculiar
smell or mustiness, will be acceptable to
the bees; and the more closely the hive
is joined together, the less labor will the
insects have, whose first care it is to
stop up every crevice, that light and air
may be excluded. We must not omit
to reprehend, as utterly useless, the vile
practice of making an astounding noise,
with tin pans and kettles, when the bees

are swarming. It may have originated
in some ancient superstition, or it may
have been the signal to call aid from the
fields to assist in the hiving. If harm-
less it is unnecessary; and every thing
that tends to encumber the management
of bees should be avoided.

Straw hives are unsuitable to our cli-
mate, and afford a harbor for all kinds
of insects. It is folly to talk of their
cheapness. If a man intend to keep
bees, he must, in the first place, make
the hives in the very best manner; by
this we mean, of good workmanship.—
A hive badly joined by an awkward car-
penter is worse than a hollow tree. One
half of the labor of the bees, is directed
to the repairs of their dwellings."

COW.

The principal distinguishing marks of
a good Cow are said to be these:—

Wide horns, a thin head and neck,
dew lap large, full breast, broad back,
large deep belly; the udder capacious
but not too fleshy; the milch veins
prominent, and the bag tending far be-
hind; teats long and large; buttocks
broad and fleshy; tail long, pliable in
proportion to the size of the carcass, and
the joints short. To these outward
marks may be added gentle disposition,
a temper free from any vicious tricks,
and perfectly manageable on all occa-
sions. On the other hand, a cow with
a thick head and short neck, prominent
back bone, slender chest, belly tucked
up, small udder or a fleshy bag, short teats
and thin buttocks is to be avoided, as
totally unfit for the purposes either of
the dairy, the suckler or the grazier.

The milch cow is generally in her
prime at five years old and will continue
in a good milking state till ten years
of age or upwards. Cows should be
milked regularly, morning and evening,
and always as nearly at the same hours
as may be. Some have recommended
milking them three times a day, at five,
one, and eight; and it is said if they are
full fed they will give half as much
again milk if milked thrice as if only
twice a day.

A SAFE AND CHEAP CURE.

A broken winded horse had been kept
in a field where there was not any wa-
ter, except in the bottom of an old lime
kiln, and had recovered his wind—the
owner ordered a stable shovel full of
quick lime to be renewed every five or
six days, and the water to be poured off,
and a bucket of it to be given every
day to a broken winded coach horse,
aged eight years, which had almost a
constant cough. The horse was suppli-
ed with water thus prepared for about
five weeks, and kept in the stable. He
is now perfectly recovered in his wind,
and free from a cough.—Conn. Journal.

REMEDY FOR A CUD LOST BY AN OX
OR COW.—Mix together an equal quan-
tity of sour leaven and common salt, then
add a piece of loam or brick clay, equal
in weight to the whole; break and mix
all these well together, and then add as
much urine as will serve to beat it up
into a paste. Make this into two or
three balls as big as the creature can
swallow, force one of these down his
throat every three days and it is said it
will effect a cure.

REMEDY AGAINST FLIES.

Farmers might easily save the flesh
of horses and cows, and confer a great
kindness on their animals in preventing
the usual annoyance of flies by simply
oiling the parts most exposed. Flies
will not alight a moment on the spot,
over which an oiled sponge has been
pressed. Probably either fish or flax
seed oil would answer; but what I have
known used with success was the tan-
ner's oil. Every man who is compas-
sionate to his beast ought to know this
remedy, and every livery stable, and
country inn, ought to have a supply at
hand for the use of travellers.

POOR TONY.—Some years since, a
lady of New Jersey, had in her employ
a faithful servant, a native of Africa.—
He had lived several years in the family,
and had always enjoyed their confidence,
and was particularly valued by her de-
ceased husband. Having one day lost
a silk handkerchief for which she had
made considerable search, poor Tony
was at least suspected of having stolen it.
"Tony," said his mistress, "I have
lost my new handkerchief!" The poor
fellow sympathetically replied, "Me very
sorry mittee, me very sorry you lost
your handkercher." The lady pressed
the subject no further until another un-
availing search was made, after which
she thus accosted him at his work.—
"Tony I have not yet found my hand-
kerchief!" "Me very sorry mittee, me
very sorry you don't find your handker-
cher." "Yes, but Tony the handker-
chief could not get away of itself."—"Oh,
no, mittee!" smiling, "me know
handkercher can't walk wid out feet." His
innocence and the confidence he
had so long enjoyed, rendered her en-
quiries still unintelligible to him. At
length, wearied by his apparent evasions,
"Tony," said she with a deliberate ac-
cent, "to be plain with you I think you
must have stolen it!" "Me mittee!—me
—teal—teal—your—handkercher!"—"Yes,
Tony, I do think you must have
stolen it." He stood mute—I have no

words he thought! I am in a land of
strangers! "Tis by deed alone I can
manifest my abhorrence of the crime!"—
An ax lay beside him—he stretched out
the hand that had so long faithfully serv-
ed her, and with one blow severed from
it the first joint of his little finger; then
holding up his wounded hand to his ac-
cuser, "Me strike off all my finger, fore
me teal your handkercher." Some time
afterwards the handkerchief was found
behind a drawer of the bureau, where
it had been accidentally placed by the
opening and shutting of the drawer.—
Poor Tony, however, carried with him
to the grave, a mark which evinced the
savage grandeur—the wild nobility of
his soul.

TRAJAN.

When the governor of Rome deliver-
ed the sword into the hand of Trajan,
and made him Emperor, "Here," said
the prince, "take it again; if I reign
well, use it for me; if ill, use it against
me;" thus making power subservient
to virtue. How few princes of the pre-
sent day would like to part with their
swords upon such terms.

POTNAM & HUNT,

Propose to publish monthly, in the city of
Boston,
A Religious and Literary Review and
Magazine,

TO BE ENTITLED THE
AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OBSERVER;
And to be conducted on the principles of the
Protestant Episcopal Church in the United
States of America.

The present proposal has originated
in a desire to supply the want, acknowl-
edged by all, of a religious periodical of
more extensive and permanent charac-
ter, as the representative of the Ameri-
can Episcopal Church, the expositor of
her principles, and the advocate of her
institutions. In reference to this impor-
tant object, the publishers have consul-
ted with several of the Clergy and Laity,
and have obtained assurances of such
aid and support, as, under the editorial
direction which they have procured,
warrant them in asking from the Church
at large, such encouragement of the en-
terprise, which they now propose, as
will ensure its usefulness and success.
In the title which has been assumed,
the Publishers mean rather to indicate
the outline and general plan which they
have proposed to themselves for their
work, and the Christian tone and spirit
with which they design it shall be exe-
cuted, than any expectation of attaining
to the elevated rank so long and justly
held by the English periodical of the
same name. The AMERICAN CHRIS-
TIAN OBSERVER, will be devoted to the
extension, exposition and inculcation
of the principles and influences of the Gos-
pel of Jesus Christ, in connexion with
the ministry, discipline, and worship of
the Protestant Episcopal Church. It will
call no man, master. It will enter into
none of the heats and bitterness of the-
ological controversy. It will never be
enlisted in the warfare of local, personal,
or ephemeral distinctions of party. It
will take, and endeavor always to main-
tain that common ground of scriptural
truth, primitive order, and evangelical
practice, upon which, as Christians, and
as Churchmen, all should desire to meet.
And the greatest object of its ambition,
shall be, by love speaking the truth in
love, to bring back, as far as may be,
that blessed Apostolic era, when the
multitude of them that believed, were
of one heart, and of one soul—and, by
preaching Jesus Christ, and him crucified,
and enforcing the precepts of his
pure and undefiled religion, to advance
that era, still more blessed, of promise
and of prophecy, when all shall know
the Lord, from the least unto the great-
est, and the kingdoms of this world shall
become the kingdoms of our Lord, and
of his Christ. With these principles
before them, and firmly resolved, by di-
vine grace, that they shall be steadfastly
held and pursued, the Publishers respect-
fully appeal to the Clergy and Laity
throughout the United States, for their
aid, their influence, and their patronage,
that the proposed publication may thus
become, by the union of all, what it shall
be their constant effort, that it may de-
serve to be, the accredited representative
of the American Episcopal Church.

Without entering into unnecessary, or
inconvenient details, as to the plan of
the work projected, it is thought proper
to state, that an important object of it
will be, by reviews and critical notices,
to exhibit a faithful account of all reli-
gious publications of interest and value,
whether American or English; and, in
the accomplishment of this design, the
Publishers will receive, by a standing
order, all new works in Theology, as
they shall appear in Great Britain. The
history and progress of the American
Church, and the various institutions and
interests, will always hold a conspicuous
place in its pages. Essays and disserta-
tions, illustrative of sacred criticism, history,
and antiquities will have insertion;
though greater prominence will always
be given to articles designed for doctrinal
instruction, or for practical influence.
The AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OBSERVER
will keep an eye on the literature of the
age, as at once a correct index, and a
powerful controller of its spirit and ten-
dencies—and on the general course of
political events, at home and abroad, so

far as they may bear upon the peace and
prosperity of Christ's Church, militant
here on earth. A full and complete di-
gest of the Missionary, Sunday School,
and other benevolent operations of the
Church, in all parts of the world will be
prepared for every month. An accurate
register of all ecclesiastical events in our
own Church, and of those which are
most important in the Church of Eng-
land, will be regularly presented.

For the execution of this plan, in ad-
dition to the experienced editorial direc-
tion which they have secured, the Pub-
lishers have pledged to them the active
and continued support of some of the
principal Clergymen and Laymen of the
Church, and they confidently look for
aid and encouragement from all. That
nothing may be wanting on their part to
enlist the best talent, or to create the
most extensive interest in behalf of their
proposed publication, all contributions
which shall receive insertion, shall be
paid for, at the rate of one dollar for
each page. Of the Editors of the several
periodical publications in the Protes-
tant Episcopal Church, the Publish-
ers ask such countenance for their enter-
prise, as it shall seem to deserve; hop-
ing that the AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OB-
SERVER will in due time be found a zealous
auxiliary, with them, in the good cause
of Cristian truth and piety.

CONDITIONS.

- I. The work will be published on the first day
of every month, commencing with Jan'y. 1830.
- II. It will be printed on fine paper with a
new type.
- III. Each number will contain about fifty pa-
ges—making an octavo volume of 600 pages
annually, with title page and index.
- IV. Price, \$3 a year, payable on delivery of
the third number.
- V. No subscription received for a less term
than one year.
- VI. Persons obtaining six subscribers, and
becoming responsible for the same, shall re-
ceive a seventh copy.

All communications to be directed to the
publishers, POTNAM & HUNT, 41 Washing-
ton-Street, Boston, Mass.
Boston, July, 1829.

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE &
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

JEWETT'S improved Vegetable pills, or
German Specific, will prove a sure reme-
dy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the
Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness,
Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles.
Among the many testimonials recently re-
ceived of the salutary effect of these Pills, the
following strong proof is submitted for examina-
tion.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason
Knapen, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.
Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest
that I undertake to recommend to the public
the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable
Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of In-
digestion, &c. My own case has been one of
the most unrequirable kind, having long set
at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and
the more fashionable Specific—the waters of
Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind
and body, I was induced almost without hope,
to make use of the above named Pills; and
was surprised to find their powerful, favorable
effects. My distressing symptoms daily de-
creased, and I am now almost entirely cured
of a most distressing complaint which for
seven years had resisted a great variety of the
most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following extract of a letter from a
gentleman of Boston was received through the
Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the
liveliest gratitude to make known to the public
the following cure by means of Jewett's Im-
proved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific.—
My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended
with pain in the side and stomach, loss of ap-
petite, &c. &c. I applied to several distin-
guished Physicians, and used all the medicine
generally prescribed to persons in my situation;
but they proved ineffectual. At last by the ad-
vice of a friend, who had been cured in a case
something similar to mine, I made trial of the
above named Pills, and by my implicitly fol-
lowing the directions they gave me almost
instant relief; and by using two boxes more, they
effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying
excellent health, and would heartily recom-
mend to those persons laboring under Dyspep-
sia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined
on the bill of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each
genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the
label of each box is signed in the hand writing
of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN
VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used
for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved
for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General
weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick
Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclu-
sively the growth of our own country, and are
unquestionably at present before the public the
most valuable remedy for those diseases in
which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

The Bitters are prepared by Stephen
Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of
Rings, N. H. and warranted to be of the same
quality as those formerly prescribed by his
father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEU-
MATIC AND STRENGTHENING
PLASTERS,

for pain in the breast and side, weakness of the
joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the
roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plas-
ters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent,
Norway, April 24. 3mly 43

At Store No. 6, Mussey's Row,
SPLENDID NEW GOODS.

35 Packages this day received and for sale
cheap by T. O. BRADLEY.
June 26.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICK-
INGS, CHECKS, &c.

TEN Bales, just received and for
sale low by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

THE PLACE FOR
'GOOD BARGAINS!'
At No. 1.

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,
WHERE has just been received,
from AUCTION and otherwise
an additional supply of Good Bargains—
among which are,

Blk and col'd Lustrings; Plaid Silks;
Pongees, Crapes; blk Lace Veils; Me-
rino, Crape, Raw Silk, Brocade, Valen-
tia SHAWLS; splendid assortment of
fancy Hdks; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
new style; Bonnet Cambrics; Bobbin-
net and Cotton Laces; Gloves and Mitts;
Hair Combs, Cambrics and Muslins, &c.

ALSO
Stout 7 | 8 Bleached Shirts, at 8 and
9 cts; Stout brown do. at 7 & 8; Stout
Sheetings 8 & 9; Copperplates patch
cols 1s; super Calicoes, 12 1-2 cts; and
1s; dark figured Silks 30 cts; Scotch
Ginghams 7 | 8 wide 25 cents; best
Ribbons 8, 10, 12 1-2, and 1s; Thibet
Hdks, 2s 3d; Dimotys 1s; white cot-
ton Hose 1s, 20 and 25 cts; Fig'd Jac't
Muslins 2s, 2s 3d and 2s 6d; with many
other articles cheap, and probably cheap-
er than is usually found, and all goods
warranted to give perfect satisfaction.—
A liberal discount made to those who
become customers and purchase with
cash, and such will find it an object to
call.—Good white and blue mixt woolen
Yarn taken in exchange, at fair prices.
WILLIAM D. LITTLE.
Portland, July 3, 1829. 3m 2

BROADCLOTHS—VERY CHEAP.

30 Pa. Black, Blue, and Fancy colors,
from 1,25 to 12,50 per yard, and at
least 25 per cent cheaper than ever before
offered by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

ALSO AS ABOVE:
3 1-2 pairs Patent Pistols,
2 Percussion Fowling Pieces,
1 Elegant Sword,
4 or 5 Elegant Looking-Glasses,
Purchased at Auction and will be sold very
cheap. Portland, June 23.

CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT
RHEUM Ointment.

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and
merited reputation this ointment has ac-
quired affords ample and conclusive truth of its
being a cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch
and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions
of the skin, and may be used with safety by the
most delicate constitutions, for sale by John F.
Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland,
sole Agent for the N. E. States, where Drug-
gists and others are solicited to call or send
their orders to his address either for cash, cred-
it or on commission. The above ointment is
kept by Druggists in all the principal towns.—
For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by Asa Bar-
ton, Agent.
Norway, Feb. 9. 1yccc

German, Scotch, and Irish Linens.

4 and 5-4 Scotch and Irish Sheetings and
Shirts; Long Lawns; Brown and
White Russia Sheetings and Diapers; and a
great variety of Linen Goods, just received
and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6. Mussey's Row.
Portland, May 26.

TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES
in the United States.

The following valuable preparations are recom-
mended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES
FOR FAMILIES.

DR. MITCHELL'S
CORN PLASTER.

Price thirty-seven and a half cents per box.
THIS article is an infallible remedy
for Corns, if the directions are
strictly followed. More than four thou-
sand persons persons have proved it,
since September 26, 1828.

DR. GALEN'S
Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS

IT is a fact well known, that these Pills
will cure the worst cases of the Dys-
pepsia; for the patients of some Physi-
cians have recently taken them, who ac-
knowledgeed that these Pills cured them
when they could not help them nor others
who had attended them previous.—
These Pills will most effectually remove
all sourness of the stomach, not merely
by neutralizing the acid, but by correct-
ing that morbid state of the secretions
which give rise to it, and at the same
time that they are giving tone to the
whole organs of digestion, they will re-
novate and give new life and vigor to
the whole system. A new supply of
these invaluable Pills have recently been
put into the hands of all the druggists.
* For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Orders
directed to Leader Dam, Boston, for any of the
above medicines punctually attended to.
Norway, Aug. 11. 3w 7

MERINO SHAWLS.

3 CARTOONS "Lupin's best" scarlet, blk
and white long and square Merino
SHAWLS, with worsted borders.

—ALSO—
Elegant white 4-4 and 6-4 Thibet Shawls, a
beautiful article. Just received and for sale
cheap by T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row.
Portland, May 26.

ELEGANT PARASOLS—Cheap.

201 Parasols, this day received from
Philadelphia, for sale very cheap by
THOS. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 30.

TRAVELING BASKETS.

1000 Fancy and Traveling Baskets,
just received and for sale cheap
by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.